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# Overview of Achievements and Challenges in Implementing CDD Projects in Pastoral Communities

## The Case of Pastoral Community Development Project in Ethiopia

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# Ethiopia: Country Profile

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**Location:** In eastern Africa

**It borders** Sudan on the west, Eritrea on the north, Djibouti and Somalia on the east, and Kenya on the south

**Size:** 1,127,127 square kilometers

**Population:** 73.9 Million; 83.83% rural

**Economy:** Agriculture accounts for half of GDP, 60% of exports and 80% of total employment

**Administratively** Ethiopia is divided into nine regional states which are subdivided into zones and woredas

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# Pastoralism in Ethiopian Context

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- ❑ The pastoral areas of Ethiopia cover 61 % of the country.
- ❑ The pastoral areas are usually found below 1500m of elevation; generally classified as arid and semi arid.
- ❑ Ethiopian pastoralists account roughly for 12-15% of the total population (of 74m, i.e. 9-11m.)
- ❑ Significant economic contribution of pastoral areas: 12% of the GDP (of USD 6.5 billion per annum)
- ❑ The pastoral areas of Ethiopia are also rich in cultural and traditional heritage, flora and fauna diversities, valuable minerals, aquatic resources, and energy resources (solar and wind).

## Pastoralism (Cont...)

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- About 83 languages and 200 dialects are spoken in the country; the majority of them spoken by pastoralists
- Ethiopian pastoralists reside in about 138 Woredas in seven National Regional States.
- Ethnic groups in project area: Somali, Afar, Oromo, together 92%; the others are: Argoba, Hamer, Karo, Erbore, Bena, Birale, Tsemay, Nyga, Koyigu, Murule, Surma, Dizi, Dasanech and Menit which account for the remaining 8%

# Pastoral Community Development Project

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## □ Rationale for Project Intervention

- At the start of the project, about 93% of Ethiopia's pastoral area population depends directly on livestock for subsistence
- Pastoralists are among the poorest with an annual per capita GDP of about USD 100
- Pastoralists live in an ecologically hostile environment and had poor access to basic social services
- They were poorly connected to the more developed areas of the country

## Rationale: (Cont...)

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- ❑ In the pastoral areas stock routes and watering points for livestock were either nonexistent or poorly planned
- ❑ Basic social infrastructures and services such as human and animal health services and education were very low and reach less than one-fifth of the pastoralists
- ❑ Livelihood diversification was very limited and highly vulnerable for man made and natural disasters such as conflict and recurrent drought
- ❑ Rangeland degradation was high due to poor management & human and livestock population pressure
- ❑ Deterioration in the capacity of pastoralists to cope with drought and as a result the survival of viable production system was under threat

# Response of GoE, WB and IFAD

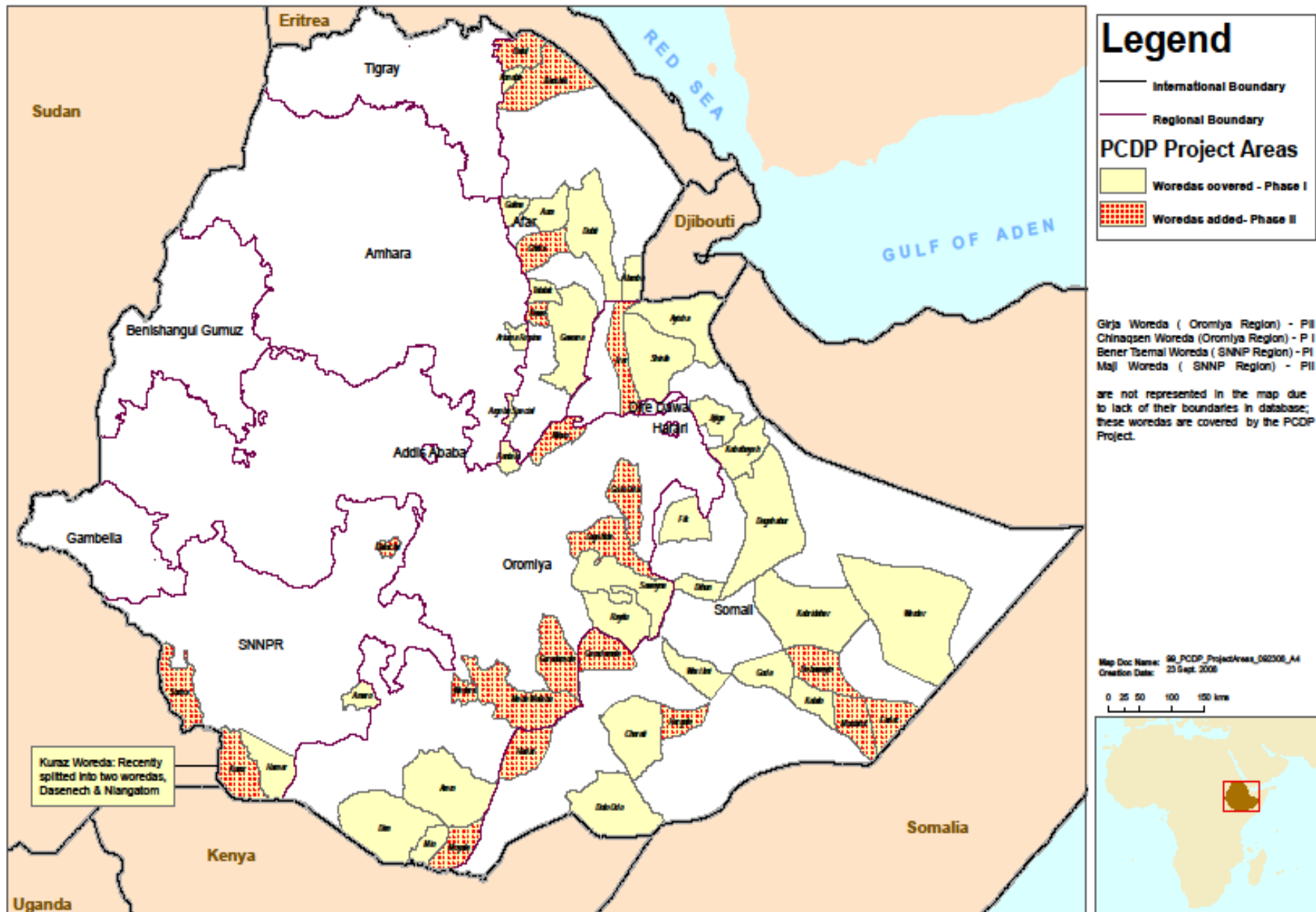
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- The GoE recognized the marginalized situation of pastoral areas
- Designed a holistic approach appropriate for pastoral development: the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP)
- The World Bank and IFAD assisted the GoE in preparing and financing the Pastoral Communities Development Program
- Government of Ethiopia and beneficiary communities contribute more than 14% of the project cost

# PCDP: Project Overview

- Program: Pastoral Community Development Program
- Duration: 2003-2018 (15 years)
- Implementation: in three phases (2003-2008/ 2008-2013/ 2013-2018)
- Project intervention woredas
  - Phase I 32 (24.8%)
  - Phase II 55 (42.6%)
- Project Budget
  - Phase I 60 million USD
  - Phase II 138.7 million USD
- Project owner: Ministry of Federal Affairs, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

# Map of Project woredas



Girja Woreda ( Oromiya Region) - PI  
 Chinaqsen Woreda (Oromiya Region) - PI  
 Bener Tsemla Woreda ( SNNP Region) - PI  
 Maji Woreda ( SNNP Region) - PI  
 are not represented in the map due to lack of their boundaries in database; these woredas are covered by the PCDP Project.

# PCDP's Development

## Objectives: through CDD approach

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- ❑ Establish effective models of public service delivery
- ❑ Undertake disaster management and investment in the arid and semi-arid Ethiopian lowlands that address pastoral communities' priority needs
- ❑ improve the livelihoods of pastoralists and reduce their vulnerability to any disaster

# PCDP Performance in Phase I

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- Implemented in 32 pastoral woredas and 516 kebeles of the four regional states
- Supported a total of 1,804 community initiated sub projects
- The major sub projects are potable water supply for human and livestock, schools, health posts, veterinary clinics, income generating activities, small scale irrigation, and access roads
- About one million pastoralists and agro-pastoralists benefitted from these sub projects

# Performance (cont...)

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- ❑ The project utilized 99% of its budget in four years
- ❑ Continuous awareness creation and training programs and on site technical support were provided to beneficiary communities to build their implementation capacity and properly manage their projects
- ❑ Capacity building support was provided to local level government agencies and community management committees and other customary institutions to strengthen their integration & implementation capacity
- ❑ Women were given opportunities to actively participate in decision making and benefit from income generating activities
- ❑ Closely working with NGOs especially to empower communities and actively participate in the project implementation (the case of JSDF)

# PCDP Achievements in Phase I

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- Community-Driven-Development and People centered approach which was unknown before became practical in pastoral communities
- Disproved misconception about pastoral settings (labor availability, high development force with considerable capacity and social capital, etc)
- Community participation and contribution was strengthened in the project areas unlike non project areas
- Active involvement of women in project activities and decision making which was nonexistent in the pastoral context

# Achievements (Cont...)

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- Provision of basic social and economic infrastructures and services such schools, health posts, vet clinics, water supply, irrigation, roads, etc..., which were non existent before
- Poor pastoralists especially wome benefitted from income generating activities and diversification of their livelihood
- Supported the government's decentralization process in project woredas through capacity building support
- Enhanced the technical capacity at woreda and kebele level

# Achievements (Cont...)

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- community empowered to identify their own priorities, propose modest development projects and gain access to financial resources
- Mobile Support Team Operations served as model for extension systems in pastoral areas
- Supported the establishment/strengthening of pastoral early warning system (PEWS) in project woredas
- Local governments now have better capacity in project areas
- Gaps in trained man power (teachers, Community Animal Health Workers, Community Health Education Workers) filled

# Challenges Observed During implementation of Phase I

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- ❑ Absence of basic infrastructure facilities like roads, communication and banking services in most of the project woredas
- ❑ Illiteracy and low implementation capacity of communities and local administration
- ❑ Lack of proper understanding of CDD approach and rush to compete for resources
- ❑ Absence of annual plan and budget at woreda level, elite capturing, and focus on turnkey projects

# Challenges (Cont...)

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- ❑ Lack of proper monitoring/supervision of sub projects at woreda and community level
- ❑ Absence of clear roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders at different levels
- ❑ Lack of strong integration among project stakeholders at different levels
- ❑ Absence of clear exit strategy for income generating groups in a sustainable manner
- ❑ Absence of financial institutions

# Lessons Learnt

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- ❑ The CDD approach is well working and adapted to the circumstances of pastoral communities; it ensures efficiency and sustainability of the projects
- ❑ It created self reliance and built sense of ownership among pastoral communities to undertake their own development initiatives
- ❑ Involvement of customary institutions is very important for effective community participation
- ❑ More decentralization and strengthening the decision making power of communities best works with CDD approach
- ❑ Continuous capacity building activities need to be undertaken on communities to ensure the sustainability of development at grass roots<sub>8</sub>

# Lessons Learned (Cont...)

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- ❑ CDD required a clear and committed share of responsibilities among the different stakeholders of the project
- ❑ Provision of basic social and physical infrastructures and services contribute to reducing the problems of pastoral communities
- ❑ Income generating schemes supported by the project brought concrete outcomes for the intended beneficiaries in the first phase of the project
- ❑ Saving and credit cooperatives should be established and strengthened to create sustainable financial institutions in the pastoral areas
- ❑ The second phase of the project is designed by addressing the lessons learned from the first phase

